



CITES regulations and the timber sector

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Outline of the presentation

- 1. Overview of CITES**
- 2. COP 19 Panama: new species included in CITES Appendix 2**
- 3. CITES appendix 2 and international trade**
- 4. CITES program**

Overview of CITES

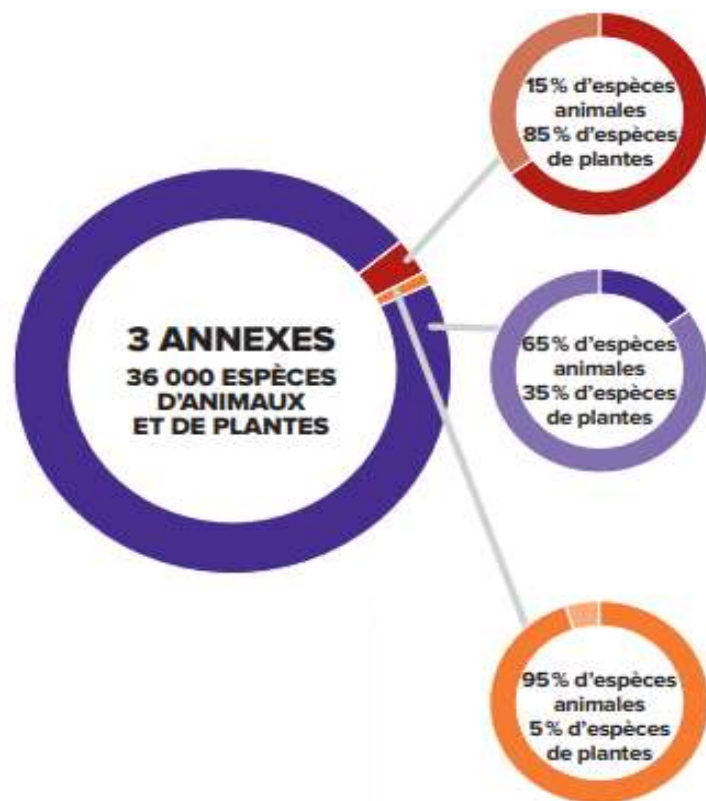
The Convention provides for the strictest control of international trade in endangered species, and for the effective regulation of international trade in other species.

➔ entered into force on 1 July 1975 ➔ 184 countries



Overview of CITES : main tools

The appendices



Appendix I (3%) Species threatened with extinction. International trade in these species is generally prohibited.

Appendix II (97%) Includes species which, although not necessarily currently threatened with extinction, could become so if trade in their specimens were not tightly controlled. It also includes species whose traded specimens resemble those of species listed for conservation reasons. International trade in their specimens is authorised but controlled.

Appendix III (1%) Includes species subject to regulation within the jurisdiction of a Party that requires the cooperation of other Parties to control international trade.

Overview of CITES : main tools

The permits

Export permits which are issued only by the Management Authority, and only when the Management Authority has been advised by the Scientific Authority that the proposed export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

Import permits that are issued only by the Management Authority, and only when the Scientific Authority has advised the Management Authority that the proposed import will be for purposes that will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. Applicable to Appendix I specimens only: except for EU Member States that also apply it to Appendix II specimens

Re-export certificates which are only issued by the Management Authority, and only when it is satisfied that the specimens have been imported in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

Other certificates such as **pre-convention permits** ...



CITES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.	Original
		☐ EXPORT ☐ RE-EXPORT ☐ IMPORT ☐ OTHER:	2. Valid until
3. Importer (name and address)		4. Exporter/consignor (name, address and country)	
5a. Country of origin		Signature of the applicant	
5b. Special conditions		6. Name, address, national identification and country of Management Authority	
7a. Purpose of the transaction (see Annex I)		7b. Security stamp no.	
7c. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		7d. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (specimens of fish)	
7e. Appendix no. and reason (see Annex I)		7f. Quantity (including unit)	
7g. Total requested Quota			
A. 12. Country of origin		13. Country of last receipt	
14. Permit no.		15. Certificate no.	
16. Date		17. No. of the operation	
18. No. of the operation		19. No. of the operation	
B. 12. Country of origin		13. Country of last receipt	
14. Permit no.		15. Certificate no.	
16. Date		17. No. of the operation	
18. No. of the operation		19. No. of the operation	
C. 12. Country of origin		13. Country of last receipt	
14. Permit no.		15. Certificate no.	
16. Date		17. No. of the operation	
18. No. of the operation		19. No. of the operation	
D. 12. Country of origin		13. Country of last receipt	
14. Permit no.		15. Certificate no.	
16. Date		17. No. of the operation	
18. No. of the operation		19. No. of the operation	
1. Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, listed in Appendix I or II (re-exported only in case of re-export)			
2. Date of acquisition of specimens (specimens listed in Appendix I or II must be re-exported for commercial purposes)			
3. This permit/certificate is issued by:			
Place		Date	
Signature		Security stamp, signature and official seal	
14. Export endorsement		15. List of trading partners	
16. Date of export		Signature	
17. Date		Official stamp and title	

COP 19: Listing of new species in Appendix 2 of CITES

- Decision taken at the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES
- Inclusion of Cumaru, Ipe, African Mahogany, Padouk and Doussié in Appendix II

- Ipe (*Handroanthus*, *Roseodendron* and *Tabebuia* spp.) With a transitional period of 24 months, the listing comes into force on **25.11.2024**
- Cumaru (*Dipteryx* spp.) With a transitional period of 24 months, the inclusion enters into force on **25.11.2024**

- Doussié (*Afzelia* spp.) *populations of Africa With a transition period of 90 days, the entry comes into force on **23.02.2023**
- Padouk (*Pterocarpus* spp.) *populations of Africa With a transition period of 90 days, the entry comes into force on **23.02.2023**
- African mahogany, (*Khaya* spp.) *populations of Africa With a transition period of 90 days, the entry comes into force on **23.02.2023**



CoP 19 Panama, 14 - 25 november 2022

Zoom in on the three African genera in appendix 2



IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses of Proposals to CoP19

Prop. 46

Inclusion of all African populations of African mahogany *Afzelia* spp. in Appendix II with annotation #17

Proponents: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal

IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses of Proposals to CoP19

Prop. 50

Inclusion of all African populations of *Pterocarpus* species in Appendix II of CITES with Annotation #17, including already listed species *P. erinaceus* (CoP17, no annotation) and *P. tinctorius* (CoP18, Annotation #6) in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention

Proponents: Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal, Togo

IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses of Proposals to CoP19

Prop. 52

Inclusion of African populations of *Khaya* spp. in Appendix II with annotation #17 "Designates logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood."

Proponents: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Liberia, Senegal



While, *Afzelia bipindensis* and *Pterocarpus soyauxii* **are not threatened**

COP 19 Panama: new species included in CITES Appendix 2

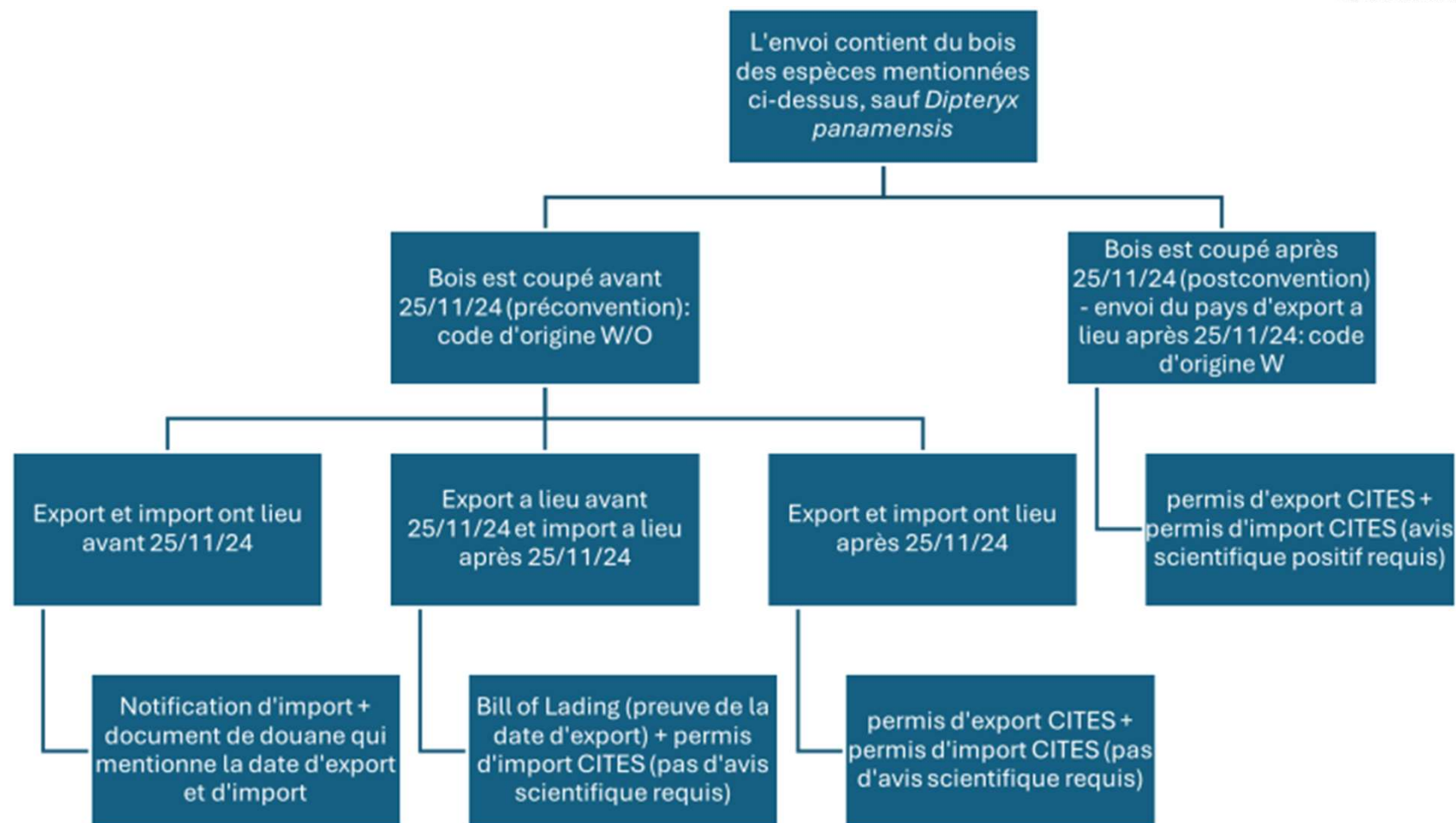
Consequences for trade of African species

TYPES OF DOCUMENTS	PRE-CONVENTION WOOD (wood cut before 23/02/2023)			POST-CONVENTION WOOD (wood cut after 23/02/2023)
	Boat leaves country of export before 23/02/2023 Boat arrives in the EU after 23/02/2023 (i.e. after listing in Appendix II of CITES) but before listing in Appendix B of EC Regulation 338/97 (20/05/2023)	Boat leaves country of export after 23/02/2023 Boat arrives in the EU after 23/02/2023 (i.e. after listing in Appendix II of CITES) but before listing in Appendix B of the EC Regulation	Boat leaves country of export after 23/02/2023 Boat arrives in EU after 23/02/2023 (i.e. after CITES Appendix II listing) and after Annex B listing of EC Regulation 338/97	
Export permit needed ?	NO	YES	YES	YES
Import permit needed ?	NO	YES	YES	YES
Import requirements	Proof that the boat left the country of export before 23/02/2023 (e.g. on the basis of the Bill of Lading)	CITES export permit with source code O/W	CITES export permit with O/W source code + CITES import permit from the importing Member State	<i>Permis d'exportation CITES avec code source W + permis d'importation CITES de l'Etat membre importateur</i>
Scientific opinion of the exporting country ('Non-Detriment Finding') or NDFs	NO	NO	NO	YES
Scientific report from the importing Member State/EU	NO	NO	NO	YES

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Scientific report from the importing Member State/EU	NO	NO	NO	YES

Consequences for trade of South American species



<https://www.health.belgium.be/en/node/46135>

International trade of CITES species

1

LEGALITY



The specimen was obtained in accordance with national laws and regulations governing the protection of flora and fauna. The parties must issue a notice of legal acquisition in order to confirm that it is authorised.

2

SUSTAINABILITY



Parties must issue a non-detriment finding: biologically based evidence that confirms that trade in species is sustainable and will not be detrimental to the survival of species and that it takes into account the role played by species in the ecosystem.

3

TRACEABILITY



Parties must ensure that trade can be traced through the issuance and control of appropriate CITES permits and certificates. National annual reports, compiled in the CITES Trade Database, bring together reports from Parties on all permits and certificates issued (<http://trade.cites.org>).

Sustainability → NDFs and quotas

Support for the development of NDFs

Country	Progress
Cameroon	• Publication of ACNP + Quotas on the CITES website (10/10/2023) → Trade in timber cut since 23/02/2023 can continue
Gabon	• Publication of NDF of Padouk (<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>)
R. Congo	• Pas de visibilité • CITES peu fonctionnelle/action en vue de la mise en place d'une autorité scientifique • Pas d'exportation d'essences CITES coupées après le 23/02/2023
RCA	• Quotas publiés sur le site CITES → sans argumentation ACNP • Risque élevé de refus de bois pour le marché UE
RDC	• Bonne expérience sur l'afromosia • Bonne préparation des ACNP • Forte instabilité de la coordination CITES au cours de l'année

Sustainability → NDFs for african species

Country	Progress / Comments
Cameroon	• Publication of NDFs on the CITES website (10/10/2023) + Quotas → 22,000m3 (Mahogany), 58,000m3 (Doussié), 75,000m3 (Padouk) • Timber trade to continue post-Convention → Possibility of issuing export permits *under reserve of import permit for EU
Gabon	• Publication of NDFs on the CITES website (22 May 2024) + Quotas → 158,000m3 (Padouk) • Timber trade to continue post-Convention → Possibility of issuing export permits *subject to import permit for EU
R. Congo	• Publication of ACNPs on the CITES website by forest concession • Waiting for contact persons to move forward with the development of a national NDFs • Problems with imports into France
RCA	• Quotas published on the CITES website → without justification ACNP • High risk of rejection of timber for the EU market
RDC	• Good experience of Afromosia • Good preparation of NDFs, support from FRMi & ATIBT • Highly unstable CITES coordination in 2023 • <u>No NDFs and Quotas available</u>



Sustainability → NDFs for South American species

Very few information on how their progress on NDF. Need to follow up with CITES authorities in each country of the region.

Without NDF and Quotas → No export permit, No import permit

ATIBT CITES action plan

The main components

1

Scientific and techniques

- Robust scientific analysis of the vulnerability of commercial tree species
- Update of statuses on the IUCN website
- Taking account of the vulnerability of species in the preparation of ACNPs
- Support for the preparation of ACNPs
- Analysis of the socio-economic impacts of CITES measures for Central African countries

2

Capacity building

- Mobilising tropical countries at international CITES meetings
- Preparing for forthcoming COPs and supporting the emergence of a common position among Central African countries
- Setting up regional structures to mobilise CITES authorities in Central Africa

3

Monitoring CITES activities

- Supervision of classifications, document analysis, exchanges
- Answering members' questions
- Support for the implementation of CITES measures in tropical countries (drafting of Non-Detriment Finding Notices, issuing import/export permits, quota monitoring, etc.).

4

International stakeholder engagement & Communication

- Communication on forest management methods in Central Africa
- Interaction with the European Union's Scientific Review Group, management bodies and EU scientific authorities
- Lobbying for the removal of padouk from Annex II of the Convention □ COP26 □ 2025



Mobilising international stakeholders

1. Plants Committee → 2023, 2024 | Geneva, Switzerland

- Mobilisation of Central African countries and other Parties against document PC26 Doc. 18 → **document rejected**
- Sharing the ATIBT's actions and projects to promote sustainable forest management in Central Africa (side-event)
- Understanding the reasons for the delays in issuing CITES import permits to the European Union

2. Standing Committee → 2023 | Geneva, Switzerland

- Strengthening collaboration with the EU SGR (Scientific Review Group) to facilitate the delivery of CITES import permits to the EU
- Coordination with other Parties and organisations at CITES meetings
- Ensuring overall compliance with the convention in countries, fauna, flora and the application of national CITES laws (case of the Republic of Congo, Gabon and DRC).

3. Meeting on the formulation of ACNPs → 2023 | Nairobi, Kenya

- Consideration of forest management in future NDFs
- Availability of new scientific results → DYNAFAC
- Consideration of the new conservation status of species exploited in Central Africa → Only, CITES considers the local/country level.



Communication/update on CITES activities

- Setting up and updating a CITES FAQ
- Responding to the various concerns of members: Support for the issue of CITES import permits (Belgium, France, Italy)
- Monitoring official publications: Regular monitoring of official publications issued by CITES (notifications)
- Keeping the SAs and GOs of the Central African countries well informed: Follow-up to ensure that the Secretariat's requests are considered in each country.
- Participation in meetings and conferences: Active involvement in meetings, conferences and consultations organised by CITES, in order to keep abreast of developments in real time and to interact with other stakeholders
- Monitoring of initiatives to strengthen regulations: Monitoring of initiatives to strengthen CITES regulations, such as proposed amendments to the list of species listed in the Appendices of the Convention



CITES

Initiative ATIBT d'appui à une commercialisation des essences africaines inscrites à l'annexe II de la CITES.

FAQ CITES

DÉCOUVRIR



Some of achievements

- **Scientific & Technical**
 - Submission of data sheets to the IUCN, to update the conservation status of 7 exploited species
 - Scientific argument against the sustainability criteria for tree species exploited under NDFs, proposed by the EU.
- **Capacity building**
 - Support for the development of NDFs in Cameroon, and follow-up in other countries
 - Strengthening sub-regional collaboration
- **Mobilising international stakeholders**
 - Participation in international CITES meetings Establish and strengthen collaboration with countries in Africa, America, Asia and other CITES observer organisations
- **Communication/Watch on CITES activities**
 - Implementation and follow-up of a FAQ, Q/R to members, Support for the follow-up of EU import permit applications
 - Follow-up of CITES information to countries
 - NEWS ATIBT, RS, CEMACNEWS, ECHOSDUSUD, MEDIATERRE, CONJONCTURE
- **Fund raising**
 - 3 grants obtained



Key notes

1. Listing a species on the **Appendix 2 does not mean that the species is endangered and that international trade in it is prohibited** → It is **regulated** by means of number of documents and procedures
2. All imports of CITES Appendix 2 species require permits mainly **EXPORT** and **IMPORT** (always check with the CITES office in the country of import).
3. **Import permits are only required by European countries**, all other countries only require an export permit from the producing country.
4. The EU implements so-called 'domestic' measures without informing producer countries. These measures goes beyond the requirements of the Convention.
5. Many **tropical countries already apply management principles** and are **therefore well equipped to comply with CITES directives in terms of legality, sustainability and traceability**.
6. The ATIBT is helping some producer countries (mainly in Central Africa and recently in the Amazon) to comply more fully with the directives of the Convention.



Thank you